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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
Second regular session of 1990
REGIONAL CO-OPERATION

PREPARATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA, 1991-2000

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/45/50.

I. OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 43/179 of 20 December 1988, in which the Assembly declared the period 1991-2000 the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake the necessary preparatory arrangements for the Decade and to submit to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, a progress report at its forty-fourth session, and a final report at its forty-fifth session. The progress report was prepared and submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (A/44/255-E/1989/62), and note of it was taken in decision 44/455. The present submission is the final report, which provides a summary of the major activities undertaken since the progress report.

2. The preparatory activities for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa were set in motion by the definitive decision taken by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its sixth meeting, at Kinshasa in March 1988, when it adopted resolution 88/73 calling for the second Decade programme. This decision was based on the results of the evaluation of the programme of the first Decade, which pointed out that one of the major shortcomings of that programme had been inadequate planning and design of the programme, including lack of criteria and mechanisms to assign priority to and assess the projects. Thus, several preparatory activities were undertaken during 1989, culminating in the approval, by the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting, held at Tangiers, Morocco, in November 1989, of the objectives, strategies and guidelines for the preparation and implementation of the programme for the second Decade. Some of the recommendations and instructions from the Ministers have already been carried out.

II. PREPARATORY ACTIVITIES

3. The Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee of the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa has held three meetings since the declaration of the Decade in order to prepare the programme.

4. The 2nd meeting of the Committee was held from 14 to 17 March 1989. The meeting thoroughly examined the proposals made by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and, after several improvements, created two committees to draft the objectives and strategy of the Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the guidelines for the preparation of its programme. At its close, the meeting decided that it would be necessary for each participant to take these two draft documents back to his or her organization for a thorough debate on the issues involved. Any changes in the draft documents that might result from these internal discussions were to be forwarded to ECA for inclusion in the revised draft document on the Decade.

5. In view of the complexity of the issues involved in the preparation of the programme, the Committee created two sub-committees, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference Ministers. They are the Resource Mobilization

Committee, which is composed of representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African Development Bank (ADB), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the European Community (EC) and ECA; and the Steering Committee on Criteria for the Selection of Projects. The two committees were asked to meet and submit their reports to the 13th meeting of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee, which was called for June 1989.

6. The 13th meeting was held from 29 to 30 June 1989 to work once more on the objectives, strategies and guidelines for preparation of the Decade. Consideration was given to the reports of the two sub-committees created during the previous meeting, in addition to the document on objectives, strategies and guidelines, which had been revised on the basis of written comments received from some members of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee.

7. The outcome of this meeting was a further refinement of the strategies and guidelines, which incorporated the terms of reference drafted by the Resource Mobilization Committee. As regards the report of the Steering Committee on Criteria, the meeting decided to expand its membership and extend its work up to November 1989. It was also decided at this meeting that the fourteenth meeting of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee would be held at Tangiers, Morocco just prior to the 7th meeting of the Conference of Ministers in order to finalize other aspects of the strategies and guidelines for preparation and implementation of the programme.

8. The Resource Mobilization Committee held its 1st meeting in June 1989 to formulate and submit its draft terms of reference to the 13th meeting of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee for consideration. ADB also accepted the responsibility of chairmanship of the Resource Mobilization Committee. At its second meeting, which took place in early November, just prior to the 14th meeting of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee, the Resource Mobilization Committee drew up its action plan for the preparatory period as well as for the implementation phase of the programme.

9. An important aspect of the guidelines for the preparation of the programme is the clear definition of criteria for the purpose, on the one hand, of serving as directives for all concerned in initiating prospects and on the other hand, as a reference tool for the lead agency to ensure that projects submitted for inclusion in the programme conform to the global objectives and strategies of the Decade. The Steering Committee on Criteria also met just prior to the 14th meeting of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee in November 1989 and presented the criteria for the Decade to the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee for consideration and recommendation to the Conference of Ministers for adoption.

10. It was also felt that since the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee is composed of agencies that are deeply involved in the field of transport and communications in Africa, it would be useful to solicit other independent points of view regarding the programme. Thus, a workshop on the problems of development of African transport and communications systems was organized by ECA from 25 to 28 September 1989 at which high-level experts in the field, including practitioners as well as academics, both from within and outside Africa, participated. The

workshop was designed to solicit independent (that is non-governmental and non-Committee) opinions on the development issue. The recommendations of the workshop were submitted to the 14th meeting of the Committee.

11. The Committee subsequently held its 14th meeting in November 1989 at Tangiers in order to finalize its proposed objectives, strategies and guidelines for the Decade with a view to their submission to the Conference of Ministers for approval. In particular, the following sections were further elaborated: definition of criteria for selection of projects; the activities of the Resource Mobilization Committee; the composition and activities of various working groups formed to prepare the programme; the timetable for the preparation of the Decade; and the mechanism for the establishment of national co-ordinating committees as well as their role in the preparation and implementation of the Decade programme by each member State.

12. At its 7th meeting, held at Tangiers from 7 to 16 November 1989, the Conference of Ministers approved the global and sectoral objectives and strategies of the programme as well as a set of guidelines for its preparation. These are summarized in section III of the report. In addition, a timetable for the preparation of the programme was also agreed upon, as shown in section IV below.

13. The Ministers also adopted eight resolutions that will form part of the guidelines for the preparation of the programme. They relate to the programme of the second Decade, the feasibility study on the Regional African Satellite Communication System (RASCOM) implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration on a new African air transport policy, transport corridors in Africa, trans-African highways and road safety, maritime transport and air travel security.

14. Following the Tangiers meeting, ECA followed up the Ministers' directives. The first meeting of all co-ordinators of the national co-ordinating committees was held from 6 to 8 February 1990 at ECA. At this meeting the co-ordinators worked out and agreed on a set of guidelines for preparing national programmes for inclusion into the Decade programme.

15. While the national co-ordinating committees are preparing their national strategies, the subregional working groups will hold their first orientation meeting in March at which they will agree on the guidelines for their work. The sub-sectoral working groups will then meet in May to agree on their guidelines and work programme.

16. It is envisaged that national programmes will form the input into the subregional programmes, which will in turn form the input into the sub-sectoral programmes. The first draft of a regional programme should be ready by October 1990.

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III. KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND UNITED NATIONS TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

17. The key elements of the programme preparation, which were approved by the Ministers at Tangiers, are summarized in the sections that follow. The detailed programme is contained in the document of 9 November 1989 entitled "UNTACDA II - Objectives, Strategies and Guidelines" (ECA/DEC/TRANSCOM/67/Rev.4).

A. Goal and objectives

18. A total of 10 global objectives are defined around the overall goal of the programme. These global objectives are further specified for each sub-sector as appropriate. The goal and global objectives are as follows:

1. Goal

19. The goal of the Decade programme is to establish an efficient integrated transport and communications system as a basis for the physical integration of Africa and facilitate national and international traffic, so as to foster trade and the achievement of self-sustaining economic development as called for in the Lagos Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (A/S-11/14, annex I) adopted in 1980 and subsequent African regional and subregional economic restructuring and development programme.

2. Global objectives

Objective 1

20. Implementation of phased and balanced programme of development and management of transport and communications infrastructure, taking into account particularly the needs and requirements of island and land-locked countries.

Objective 2

21. Rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance of the most critical elements of the existing infrastructure and equipment so as to improve their efficiency and capacity utilization, as well as prolong their economic life.

Objective 3

22. Improvement of human resource planning, development and utilization in order to enhance the quality and availability of personnel at all levels for efficient management and operations of transport and communications systems.

Objective 4

23. Improvement of operational efficiency, service quality and availability in transport and communications by implementing appropriate policies and administrative measures that will increase their competitiveness, productivity and profitability, while at the same time ensuring social and economic development.

Objective 5

24. Establishment of information systems on transport and communications as a basis for analysis and better management and planning of investments.

Objective 6

25. Development of manufacturing capabilities in order to cope with the rapid changes in technology and conditions in the transport and communications market and to reduce costs and requirements for foreign exchange through the local manufacture of some spare parts, components and equipment.

Objective 7

26. Improvement of transport safety and security as well as the strengthening of transport-related environmental protection measures.

Objective 8

27. Improvement of transport and communications in rural areas where the majority of the population lives and the greatest percentage of economic production takes place.

Objective 9

28. Improvement of urban transport to meet the needs of the rapidly growing urban population.

Objective 10

29. Establishment and strengthening of inter-regional liaisons in the field of transport and communications.

B. Strategy

30. In drawing up the programme for the Decade, full account should be taken of the macro-economic environment in which the programme fits. This environment defines the constraints within which the programme will be implemented. Thus, for the success of the programme, the following general strategy is proposed.

Focus

31. The programme should be focused on the key problem areas that require regional/subregional co-operation for their solution.

Flexibility

32. A reasonable degree of flexibility should be built into the programme to allow correction and re-orientation as needed during its implementation. It is proposed that a review of the programme be carried out every two or three years, in addition to a mid-term in-depth evaluation in 1995.

Promotion of the programme

33. The programme and activities must be promoted well in order to publicize the Decade. It is suggested that all means of communication be used: facilities of the Union of National Radio and Television Organization of Africa (UNRTNA); newsletters; publications; press conferences at launching; intergovernmental organizations and UNDP country offices.

Survey of transport and communications in Africa

34. A general survey on transport and communications in Africa will be conducted in order to update information on the level of development. Similar surveys will be conducted at the mid-point and end of the programme as a basis for evaluating the progress achieved during the Decade.

Monitoring mechanism

35. ECA, as lead agency for the programme, should set up a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the programme. In this regard, the UNDP country offices could play an important role by providing ECA with information regarding projects, national plans and funding secured for implementing national projects.

Multisectoral approach

36. The programme must be designed in order to respond to some specific demands from other sectors, such as agriculture, mines, population, industry and trade.

Responsibility for projects

37. National Governments will have the responsibility to identify, formulate, negotiate, finance and implement regional, subregional and national projects with regional and subregional impact of both pre-investment and investment nature. International organizations may also initiate projects and programmes in their fields of competence in collaboration with the States, subregional and regional organizations and ECA. In addition, subregional and regional organizations will have the same responsibilities in respect of selected subregional investment projects; more and more pre-investment subregional projects should be assigned to subregional and intergovernmental specialized organizations for implementation.

ECA will be responsible for co-ordinating all projects and programmes in order to ensure consistency with the objectives of the Decade and avoid duplication of effort.

38. Collection of information may be achieved by requiring that project submissions include statistics on the development of the sector in the country as well as information on related projects. Additionally, the national co-ordinating committee should be required to provide regular information on projects and statistics on development indicators.

39. The lead agency, with the guidance of the Resource Mobilization Committee, will review and harmonize the strategies and programme to make sure they are in line with the objectives of the Decade and the selection criteria.

40. In addition to the above general considerations, the aspects of the strategy concerning criteria for project selection, co-ordination of the programme at national level, mobilization of resources, and the organization of working groups to prepare the programme are further elaborated in the following sections.

1. Criteria for selection of projects

41. It is understood that basically there will be two types of projects: capital projects and non-capital projects, the latter comprising projects addressing policy reform measures, institutional strengthening and development capabilities, research, training and human resources development, development of transport data and detailed engineering studies. In designing and preparing Decade projects, particular attention will be given to:

(a) Promotion of national socio-economic development and impact of projects on subregional or regional integration;

(b) Generation of local expertise and the increase of national capacity by using, as much as possible, local human and other resources;

(c) Promotion, as far as possible, of the integration of women and youth in development;

(d) Development of appropriate technology and transfer and adaptation of foreign technologies, at the lowest possible cost.

42. Specifically, all projects to be included in the programme of the Decade must meet the following criteria:

(a) They must contribute towards one or several objectives of the Decade;

(b) They must be included in the national development plans or programmes;

(c) In the case of capital projects, they must demonstrate social, economic and technical feasibility and/or other demonstrable benefits;

(d) Projects must conform to environmental policies and programmes;

(e) The existence of appropriate and adequate institutional capability to carry out the project must be demonstrated;

(f) Both recurrent costs and the local component of capital costs must be clearly established and their financing adequately provided for;

(g) In addition to the criteria listed above, which apply to both national and regional projects, the following criteria should also apply to regional and subregional projects:

(i) The project must be included in the work programme of an intergovernmental organization, a United Nations specialized agency or other similar body and must demonstrate that the countries have been involved in its formulation and have expressed their commitment to its implementation;

(ii) The project must involve more than one country and promote subregional or regional co-operation and integration.

2. National co-ordinating committees

43. In accordance with the general strategy set out, a national co-ordinating committee will be set up in each country to be the focal point for co-ordinating subregional and regional programmes with the national programme. It should comprise:

(a) Representatives of government departments, particularly ministers responsible for economic planning, transport, telecommunications, postal services, broadcasting and environment;

(b) Operators of transport and communications infrastructures and related services;

(c) Participants in the transport and communications industries (transporters, freight carriers, manufacturers and other suppliers of services);

(d) Various groups and users.

44. These groups will be made up of people who have high-level experience in the sector and who deal, in their activities, with problems relating to the transport and communications sectors.

45. Each country will designate a national co-ordinator who will be responsible for directing the activities of the national co-ordinating committee. The national co-ordinating committee will be the focal point for co-ordinating all activities related to transport and communications sectors. It is expected that the committee will carry out its work in close collaboration with the UNDP office, which will be able to participate actively in the activities of the committee.

46. During the period of preparation it should:

(a) Assist the country in the preparation of papers outlining the country sectoral strategies and objectives and integrate them with those aspects of the Decade's objectives which are relevant to their own ongoing or emerging national transport and communications policies and sectoral development plans, on the basis of guidelines given to the subregional working groups;

(b) Ensure that the competent authorities of its country accord the right priority to programmes and projects geared towards the attainment of the Decade objectives;

(c) Provide the lead agency and subregional organizations with information on the national transport and communications sectors.

47. During the implementation phase, the national co-ordinating committee should:

(a) Assist the Government in the establishment of sectoral priority programmes and projects, particularly those leading to the attainment of the Decade objectives;

(b) Assist the Government and the Resource Mobilization Committee to search for local financing for the priority projects and programmes of the Decade;

(c) Co-ordinate the execution of the national programmes and projects, in relation with the subregional organizations;

(d) Provide ECA, through UNDP, with progress reports necessary for the follow-up and implementation of the Decade programme.

48. The national co-ordinating committee should also, on a permanent basis:

(a) Formulate appropriate recommendations on the policy, planning and co-ordination of the transport and communications sectors, for the purpose of harmonizing the government action in these sectors to contribute more effectively to the economic development of the country and to the economic integration of Africa;

(b) Collect and disseminate, after adequate processing, information on the transport and communications sectors;

(c) Promote the search for the development of technology and technical innovation and enhance the role of professional associations in the transport and communications sectors and related activities.

49. In order to ensure that the national activities are conducted at an approximately equivalent level of expertise and at about the same time, it is desirable that close consultations be carried out between each country. The national co-ordinating committee will be considered part of the co-ordination

mechanism for the implementation of the Decade and, therefore, will be provided with guidelines, technical support and other relevant information.

50. It is also suggested that each country should initially focus on a limited number of objectives. The achievement of early results in the fields related to these objectives will provide the stepping stones for subsequent broadening of the scope of activities during the remaining period of the Decade.

3. Mobilization of resources

51. The Resource Mobilization Committee is, above all, charged with the effective marketing of the Decade programme. To this end, it will strive to establish methods for effective mobilization of resources for the programme.

52. Among other things, it will aim, during the preparatory period, 1989-1990:

(a) To advise the lead agency and the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee on the guidelines for the preparation of the programme of each agency or group of agencies, on the follow-up of the preparatory activities and on the co-ordination and harmonization of their programmes;

(b) To search for financial and technical resources for assisting agencies or group of agencies with the preparation of their Decade programmes;

(c) To sensitize member States to the need to give the highest priority to projects geared to achieving the key objectives of the Decade and to include the projects in their national priority programmes.

53. During the Decade period, the work of the Resource Mobilization Committee will be to:

(a) Recommend to the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee those projects which should be accorded higher priority in view of the prevailing macro-economic environment in Africa and the resulting financial constraints as well as the development needs of the Sector;

(b) Actively promote the programme and priority projects within and outside Africa by, inter alia, disseminating information on Decade projects among the various financing institutions;

(c) Mobilize financing for national projects by organizing donor conferences and by motivating and raising awareness of major financial institutions and agencies of the need to finance these projects, through workshops, seminars and roundtables;

(d) Continue to sensitize member States to accord priority to the Decade programme and projects geared to achieving development of rural areas and also to assist member States in the preparation of national projects which aim at achieving the above-mentioned areas and overall objectives of the Decade;

(e) Search for financing for the implementation of regional projects (involving two or more member States) that have demonstrated economic viability;

(f) Search for financing for the implementation of the priority projects and activities of the various agencies and subregional economic and regional specialized organizations with the aim of achieving the Decade objectives;

(g) Undertake regular reviews of resource mobilization efforts and to submit its reports and recommendations to the Conference of Ministers through the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee;

(h) Prepare annual reports on the impact of the financial and macro-economic conditions on the development of the transport and communications sectors in Africa and to submit such reports to the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee for consideration and distribution to member States.

4. Working groups

54. Two types of working groups will be established: four subregional and seven subsectoral working groups whose tasks will be to assess the existing situations, identify bottle-necks impeding the realization of the Decade objectives, recommend strategies (policy reforms, institution building, studies, investments), identify whenever possible quantifiable goals and time phases, as well as propose measurable indicators and prepare the programme.

(a) Subregional working groups

Eastern and Southern:	ECA, OAU, Preferential Trade Area (PTA), Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference/Southern African Transport and Communications Commission (SADCC/SATCC), Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), Organization for the Management and Development of the Kagera River Basin (KBO), Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), Indian Ocean Commission, Northern Corridor Authority.
Central Africa:	ECA, OAU, Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), CEPGL, Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), Lake Chad Basin Commission, Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), Ministerial Conference of West and Central Africa for Maritime Transport (MINCONMAR).
West Africa:	ECA, OAU, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Mano River Union (MRU), West African Economic Community (CEAO), Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS), Organization for the Development of the Gambia River (OMVG), CILSS, MINCONMAR, Lake Chad Basin Commission, Liptako Gourma Authority, African Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAPT).

North Africa: There is no economic community organization covering all the countries for this subregion. ECA, OAU and the newly created Maghreb Arab Union will prepare the programme in consultation with the other non-Maghreb countries.

(b) Subsectoral working groups

(i) Roads: ECA, World Bank, OAU, ADB, Trans-African Highway Authorities, International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNDP, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

(ii) Railways: ECA, World Bank, Union of African Railways (UAR), OAU, ADB, ILO, UNDP, UNCTAD.

(iii) Air transport: ECA, African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC), African Airlines Association (AFRAA), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), OAU, UNDP, ADB, Agency for the Security of Air Navigation (ASECNA), NCATO.

(iv) Maritime, inland water and multimodal transport: ECA, UNCTAD, International Maritime Organization (IMO), MINCONMAR, Institute for Security and Co-operation in Outer Space (ISCOS), OAU, UNDP, Port Management Associations, ILO, African Maritime Transport Association (AMTA), ADB, World Bank.

(v) Telecommunications and broadcasting: ECA, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU), OAU, ADB, UNDP, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), URTNA.

(vi) Postal services: ECA, Universal Postal Union (UPU), Pan-African Postal Union (PAPU), OAU, UNDP.

(vii) Urban transport: ECA, OAU, World Bank, Africa Section of the International Bus Owners Association, UAR, UNDP.

55. ECA will convene the first meeting of each working group, at which the working group will elect its leader who will have the responsibility for directing its work. ECA, in consultation with the leader of the working group, will convene subsequent meetings of the working group.

56. The subregional working groups shall be free to seek technical support of any specialized agency. Similarly, the subsectoral working groups shall be free to invite international subsectoral non-governmental organizations to participate in their meetings, such as the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the International Road Federation (IRF), the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (IALA), the International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH), the International Railway Union (IRU), and others.

IV. TIMETABLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE PROGRAMME

57. In approving the objectives, strategies and guidelines, the Ministers set the following timetable for the preparation and launching of the programme.

Date	Activities
December 1989	Lead agency distributes guidelines for working groups and criteria for project selection together with a timetable for preparatory activities to all agencies and governments.
January-February 1990	First meeting of the working groups to draw up their work programmes and distribute work among their members.
March-April 1990	Resource Mobilization Committee assists working groups identify their technical assistance needs and proceeds to seek such assistance.
July-August 1990	Subregional working groups meet in their respective subregions to prepare their strategies.
October-November 1990	Subregional meeting of member States, subregional working groups and sectoral working groups to combine the various strategies into a single strategy for each subregion.
December 1990	Eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers to review progress in the preparation of the programme.
January 1991	Regional meeting comprising subregional organizations, specialized agencies and sectoral intergovernmental organizations to consolidate the strategies and programmes for the preparation of the programme.
March-April 1991	Meetings of the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee and the Conference of Ministers to approve the programme of the first phase of the Decade.
April 1991	ECA Conference of Ministers to approve the Decade.
July 1991	Economic and Social Council to review and forward the Decade programme to General Assembly.
September 1991	General Assembly to launch the Decade.

V. CONCLUSION

58. In approving the preparatory activities for the Decade, the Ministers re-emphasized the need to closely involve the member States in all phases of the programme and also to promote the use of African experts. In this regard, the working groups will prepare their strategies and programmes in close collaboration with the member States.

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Item 43 of the preliminary list*
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 March 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Uruguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General a letter from the President of the Republic, Dr. Luis Alberto Lacalle on the occasion of the day of the independence of Namibia, requesting, at the same time, that the text be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 43 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Felipe H. PAOLILLO
Ambassador, Permanent Representative

* A/45/50.

Annex

Letter dated 21 March from the President of Uruguay addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address the Secretary-General on this day when the State of Namibia recovers independent life.

My country has actively supported the ongoing action undertaken by the United Nations in the period of its administration of the State of Namibia. As members of the international community, we have shared the difficulties of the United Nations task. General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), which in 1966 revoked South Africa's mandate over Namibia and placed the country under the direct control of the Organization, and also the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1971, which ruled that the occupation by South Africa was illegal and that the revocation of the mandate was valid, were essential to this process.

United Nations activity through the Council for Namibia has played a role of primary importance in the protection of the natural resources of the State of Namibia. I wish to make known my appreciation to those personages who, during all these years, have presided over the Council for Namibia and the United Nations Fund for Namibia, because they were in the front line of this unavoidable struggle.

However, the independence of Namibia is also the culmination of a process in which a decisive role has been played by the proliferation of the unremitting efforts of the Secretary-General to steer the conflict situation from which the new nation is emerging along the path of negotiated solution and in which you have given proof, once again, not only of your diplomatic talent but also of your profound devotion to the cause of international peace.

Having continuously supported the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, we cannot but be profoundly heartened at the realization of these aspirations, through the sovereign declaration by this people, through the ballot boxes, of approval of a constitutional text that makes provision for the legitimate interests of the population as a whole and the election of the authorities that will have the task of representing it.

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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 12 March 1990 from the President of the General Assembly addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to acknowledge, with thanks, your letter of 5 March 1990 and the copy of Mr. Sam Nujoma's letter attached thereto (A/45/159-S/21181).

I fully agree with you that the most expeditious way of responding to his request would be for the General Assembly to rescind its earlier decisions on sanctions in respect of Namibia. I am, however, personally inclined to stay action on the matter till after 21 March 1990 when Namibia becomes independent. The obvious reason for this disposition is to enable the new administration in Namibia to assume and exercise full control of its territory before these sanctions are lifted and to ensure that, while lifting the ban on oil and other goods destined for Namibia, the General Assembly does not undermine existing sanctions against South Africa.

I am commencing consultations immediately in order to reconvene the General Assembly so that the appropriate action could be taken immediately after Namibian independence.

(Signed) Joseph Nanven GARBA

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Forty-fifth session
Item 30 of the preliminary list*
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 29 March 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour, in my capacity as Chairman of the African Group for the month of March, to request you to circulate as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 30 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council, the present letter and the enclosed Lusaka Statement of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa.

(Signed) M. V. L. PHIRI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
and Chairman for the Month
of the African Group

* A/45/50.

ANNEX

Lusaka Statement dated 19 March 1990 of the Ad Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa of the Organization of African Unity

1. On 21 March 1990, Namibia accedes to full independence. This will mark the end of a long journey in the search for freedom and independence for that territory. It is the culmination of the immense sacrifice made by the Namibian people, the front-line States and the international community to bring about an end to South Africa's illegal colonial occupation. It is the result of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)'s armed struggle and of international solidarity, rooted in the strong, anti-colonial traditions of both the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations. We take pride in this achievement.

2. Namibia's independence is the triumph of the collective will of the United Nations and the international community, which facilitated the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). We in Africa followed the implementation of that resolution closely and, despite difficulties, we were satisfied that generally favourable conditions existed in which the Namibian people could freely exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. We note that these conditions facilitated the decolonization process and made possible the holding of national elections from 7 to 11 November 1989, for the Constituent Assembly, the drawing-up of a Constitution, the Proclamation of the National Independence Day and the election of Mr. Sam Nujoma as President of the State of Namibia.

3. We extend warm congratulations to SWAPO and the people of Namibia for their resounding victory during the recent elections. Their victory is a triumph for justice and of the struggle waged by Africa, and all freedom- and peace-loving peoples throughout the world. We look forward to welcoming independent Namibia into the OAU family of nations. We also extend hearty congratulations to Mr. Sam Nujoma for his statesmanship in urging reconciliation and national unity to facilitate the task of reconstruction and development, as well as the repatriation and resettlement of thousands of refugees.

4. We pay particular tribute to the significant role played by Angola and Zambia in their unflinching support, commitment and involvement in the liberation struggle in Africa, especially in the protracted struggle for the freedom and independence of Namibia.

5. We commend the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for its central role in supervising the decolonization process in the territory. We call upon the United Nations to continue its all-round assistance to the new authorities so as to enable them to consolidate the institutions of government and ensure security in the country.

6. We also commend the role played by all other parties who observed the decolonization process. Ultimately, their presence and vigilance was a moderating factor and helped ensure a balanced implementation of resolution 435 (1978).

7. We reaffirm that Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands constitute an integral part of the territory of Namibia and that its southern borders extend into the Orange River. We call upon the international community to assist Namibia to recover its territory and safeguard its territorial integrity.

8. But while we rejoice over Namibia's transition to nationhood, we cannot ignore the many problems, especially those of security and development, that will face Namibia in the immediate post-independence period. We call upon the OAU member States, the United Nations and the entire international community to render all assistance necessary to enable Namibia to consolidate its sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as its political and economic independence.

9. Namibia's independence has pushed the battle line of the struggle against apartheid closer to South Africa. This development will thus advance the frontier of Africa's freedom.

10. When we met at Harare in August 1989 to consider the situation in the region, South Africa was a country in turmoil. Today little has changed. At that meeting, we adopted the Harare Declaration. That document represented our collective view and judgement on the situation in that country and the direction towards peaceful change. That Declaration has since been welcomed by the Belgrade Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries, noted with satisfaction by the Commonwealth Heads of State and Government meeting at Kuala Lumpur and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly at its sixteenth special session as a universally acceptable framework for peace. More significantly, that Declaration reiterates Africa's willingness to pursue a negotiated settlement and it elaborates the minimum conditions necessary to bring about the atmosphere conducive to negotiating an end to apartheid.

11. The Declaration requires the Government of South Africa to demonstrate, in concrete terms, its readiness to enter into constructive dialogue with the black majority with a view to establishing a united, democratic and non-racial State on the basis of one man one vote on a common voters' roll. We hereby strongly reaffirm this view, as well as the continued validity of the Harare Declaration.

12. Six months have elapsed since we adopted that Declaration. During this period, we note that some changes have taken place. Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners have been released. The African National Congress (ANC), the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and some other anti-apartheid organizations have been unbanned. These steps are important and we take note of them.

13. Important as these measures may be, they fall far short of fulfilling the conditions set out in the Harare Declaration. The state of emergency and other repressive legislation are still firmly in place, many other political prisoners have not been released and troops have not yet been removed from the townships. Notwithstanding the positive tone of President de Klerk's pronouncements, the structures of apartheid and the myriad apartheid laws that hold them together remain intact. We strongly believe that this militates against freedom of movement, association and expression, and seriously constrains the political activities of the unbanned political organizations.

14. The Government of South Africa has not conceded the principle of majority rule nor that the new South Africa shall be a united, democratic and non-racial society. Nelson Mandela and millions of black people still have no right to vote. In essence, little of substance has been achieved.

15. Accordingly, we agree that the measures taken by President de Klerk are far too insufficient to warrant any review of the international consensus against apartheid. We must persist in our efforts to maintain and intensify pressure in all forms, including sanctions, against the South African régime for the abolition of the system of apartheid. In this regard, we wish to echo the words of Nelson Mandela at Cape Town on 11 February 1990 that "to lift sanctions now would risk aborting the process towards eradicating apartheid which has begun to manifest itself in the country".

16. We strongly appeal to all the anti-apartheid forces in South Africa to close their ranks and to come together in a united front for the final assault on apartheid.

17. We reaffirm the need for Africa today, more than even before, to reinforce our common stand on the new situation in South Africa by continuing its total and complete isolation. Seen against the background of the challenges that still lie ahead, now is not yet the time to relax pressure on the South African régime. In this respect, we underscore the continued relevance and importance of the Harare Declaration and urge all African States to work assiduously for its implementation.

18. We thus appeal to the entire international community, in keeping with the decision adopted unanimously at the sixteenth special session of the General Assembly, to co-ordinate its efforts in a united and cohesive manner and to take collective action to ensure that the international consensus against apartheid is not in any way undermined.

19. The mass democratic movements, ANC and PAC now face the monumental task of organizing themselves to operate in South Africa. Indeed, this will be a great challenge. We therefore urgently appeal to Africa, and the international community at large, to render immediate financial and material assistance to these organizations, especially for mobilizing the masses against apartheid and for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the many returnees.

20. In conformity with decision AHG/Dec.1 (XXII) of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee, we reaffirm our determination to redouble our efforts to assume fully our responsibilities at this crucial and decisive stage in the struggle against apartheid.

21. In this connection, we decide to establish a monitoring group composed of representatives of the member States of the Ad Hoc Committee, and based at Lusaka, to follow up closely the implementation of the Harare Declaration and the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixteenth special session, and to submit periodic reports to the members of the Ad Hoc Committee and OAU through the Secretary-General of OAU. Such reports would also be submitted by the

Secretary-General of OAU to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his consideration within the framework of the mandate accorded him by the Declaration of the General Assembly at its special session.

22. We deplore the obstacles to peace and reconciliation in Angola and Mozambique. We are encouraged by the perseverance of the two Governments in their search for peace, and by the constructive efforts of all the African Heads of State in the ongoing peace initiatives. We pledge our total support to the two countries. We call upon the South African régime to desist from all acts of aggression and destabilization against the front-line and other neighbouring States.

23. In light of the foregoing, we, the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, meeting at Lusaka on 19 March 1990, have adopted this Statement and commend it to the international community.

Present at the meeting were the following Heads of State:

Egypt:	His Excellency Mohammed Hosni Mubarak (Current Chairman of OAU)
Botswana:	His Excellency Dr. Quett Masire
Congo:	His Excellency Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso
Mozambique:	His Excellency Mr. Joachim Chissano
Nigeria:	His Excellency Mr. Ibrahim Babangida
United Republic of Tanzania:	His Excellency Mr. Ali Hassan Mwinyi
Zambia:	His Excellency Dr. Kenneth Kaunda
Zimbabwe:	His Excellency Mr. Robert G. Mugabe

The following other members of the Committee were present:

Algeria:	His Excellency Mr. Sid Ahmed Ghozali Minister of Foreign Affairs
Angola:	His Excellency Mr. Pascoal Luvualo Member of the Polit Bureau and Secretary-General of the Workers' Confederation
Cape Verde:	His Excellency Mr. Pedro Pires Prime Minister
Ethiopia:	His Excellency Mr. Fisseha Desta Vice-President

National liberation movements:

African National Congress:	Comrade Alfred Nzo Secretary-General
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania:	Comrade Johnson Mlambo President

His Excellency Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of OAU, also participated in the meeting.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 35 and 112 of the preliminary list*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMAN OR
DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 April 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by my Government to call your urgent attention to the gruesome, ruthless and systematic wave of assassinations carried out against Palestinian Arabs in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district by PLO and other Palestinian terrorist death squads.

From December 1987 to March 1990, more than 200 Palestinians were murdered in cold blood. Many were burned alive, strangled, hanged or hacked to death. Others were decapitated, dismembered or otherwise mutilated. Many of the 23 women who were assassinated were raped before they were killed, and most of the victims were savagely tortured. A list of the victims (that includes United Nations personnel) is enclosed.

In this brutal campaign of intimidation, murder attempts were perpetrated against hundreds of other Palestinians by "brother" Palestinians, resulting in 573 seriously wounded victims, many of whom were maimed for life. In addition to the heavy human toll many stores and homes were ransacked or subjected to arson, causing extensive damage and loss.

These acts are abhorrent within any context. The wanton taking of human life is especially horrifying and cannot be condoned. The assassins' claim that these terrorist attacks against defenceless people are aimed against "collaborators" (a term which conjurs up shades of the heroic resistance against the Nazis during

* A/45/50.

World War II) is an attempt to present the PLO campaign of terror against its own people as a semi-legitimate and acceptable activity. The PLO and its executioners are well aware that their claim has no grounding in reality. This is amply documented in PLO leaflets, statements and press articles.

I cite but two examples: In a leaflet distributed in Khan Younis on 21 July 1989, the "Unified Command of the Intifada" acknowledged that most of the accusations against "collaborators" were groundless. Similarly, Faisal al-Husseini and Faiz Abu Rahma, two well-known Palestinians, admitted, in separate statements in the media, that not all victims worked for Israel and that many of the killings were based on doubtful rumours.

What is beyond doubt, Excellency, is the direct involvement and the full responsibility of the PLO for this new wave of terrorism as evidenced in the following statement of its chief, Yasser Arafat, published in the Jordanian newspaper al-Ra'y on 10 October 1989:

> "Liquidation of collaborators was made on the basis of a decision reached by the internal unified leadership. I gave them the powers of the Commander-in-Chief to sign execution decisions just as I have given such power to the field commander in southern Lebanon. These powers are called the powers of the field commander. This is why field trials are held and the sentences are carried out in the field. The unified leadership enjoys the powers of commanders as far as agents are concerned. The unified leadership has the right to execute anyone who is proven to be an enemy agent."

This clear-cut assumption of responsibility was reiterated as recently as 19 January 1990 in Arafat's interview to the Egyptian newspaper al-Mussawar.

The long silence and passivity of the United Nations in regard to this untenable situation as well as the constant complacency shown towards all PLO murderous activities has been construed by them as tacit encouragement to amplify and accelerate their campaign of terror against the Arab population of Judea, Samaria and the Gaza district. The numbers speak for themselves: In 1987, two Palestinian Arabs were murdered by PLO hit squads. In 1988, 16 Palestinians were assassinated. By 1989, the annual number of victims rose to 138. In the first two months of 1990, 44 Palestinians were murdered and the number of assassination attempts was substantially increased.

I appeal for your personal, forceful condemnation of these despicable activities. On its part, the Government of Israel is determined to continue its efforts to curb this campaign of terror and intimidation with all legal means at its disposal.

It would have been appropriate to circulate this letter and its annex as an official document of the General Assembly under the agenda item entitled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own,

in an attempt to effect radical changes". We are aware, however, that this item does not appear on the preliminary list for the forty-fifth session.

I have the honour to request that this letter and its annex be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 35 and 112 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Johanan BEIN
Ambassador
Acting Permanent Representative

ANNEX

2 April 1990

Internecine Palestinian Killing During the "Intifada"

Two Hundred and Five Murdered as of 30 March 1990

The Victims:

1987

1) 29 Dec: Fakri Abdullah Abd el Meguid Musalah, Bureij (Gaza)

2) 31 Dec: Hussein Hamouda Muhammed Al-Sar, Sheikh Radwan (Gaza)

1988

3) 24 Feb: Muhammed Iyad Abdullah Zakarna, Kabatia (Jenin)

4) 7 Mar: Nabil Jumaa Hussein Farah, Aqbat Jabber (Jericho)

5) 22 Mar: Naim Muhammed Ahmed Abu-Lahia, Wadi Ghaza (Gaza)

6) 8 May: Amana Ahmed Ali Aramat, Jenin

7) 23 May: Azmi Ali Hasan Sarfi, Askar (Nablus)

8) 20 Jul: Yasser Ibrahim Ahmed Najar, Jelazoun (Ramallah)

9) 1 Aug: Muhammed Suleiman Abed el Rahim Hussein, Beit Amin (Kalkilya)

10) 10 Sep: Assad Ahmed Muhammed Othman, Nablus

11) 14 Sep: Adli Rushdi Suleiman Thalgi, Nablus

12) 25 Sep: Naim Tawfik Hassan Satitya, Nablus

13) 6 Oct: Mustafa Salim Mustafa Salameh, Bidya (Kalkilya)

14) 6 Oct: Ahmed Yussef Taher Zaarur, Um El Fahem

15) 7 Oct: Muhammed Aref Abd el Rahim Salah, Barka (Nablus)

16) 15 Oct: Khader Ali Abu Hamda, Yatta (Hebron)

17) 24 Nov: Nawal Hassan Ibrahim Halawa, Shatti (Gaza)

18) 13 Dec: Jabber Muhammed Hassan Abu Fadallah, Burkin (Jenin)

1989

19) 4 Jan: Bassam Mussa Hussein Barhama, Jericho

20) 9 Jan: Kayid Muhammed Aziz Tamizi, Idna (Hebron)

21) 12 Jan: Nasser Muhammed Falah Iruti, Nablus

22) 19 Jan: Ahmed Anis Hussein Jaradath, Àttil (Tulkarem)

23) 22 Feb: Rasmieh Ibrahim Abed el Fatah Shaklieh, Nasser (Gaza)

24) 23 Feb: Mahmoud Atia Halil Abu Darab, Beit Lahia (Gaza)

25) 2 Mar: Bashir Muhammed Ibrahim Siyam, Zeytoun (Gaza)

26) 13 Mar: Sarris Hussein Jadawa Attawni, Rimal (Gaza)

27) 17 Mar: Muhammed Doulah, of Gaza, at the Ketziot detention facility

28) 25 Mar: Subhi Hamdan Muhammed el Doufi, Rimal (Gaza)

29) 25 Mar: Jamal Abd el Hamid Muhammed Nadi, (Gaza)

30) 2 Apr: Jamal Muhammed Khatib, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

31) 17 Apr: Rebecca Iyad, Gaza

32) 17 Apr: Kamal Khalid Iyad (son of above), Gaza

33) 17 Apr: Nadra Abed el Jabber Barakat Bolous, Nablus

34) 20 Apr: Musalim Mahmoud Shahin, Irtas (Bethlehem)

35) 22 Apr: Omar Ibrahim el Jarbali, of Rafah (Gaza), at Ketziot

36) 23 Apr: Rabhi Muhammed Hamed Bani Odeh, Tamoun (Jenin)

37) 23 Apr: Fawzi Radi Mahmoud Muhareb, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

38) 25 Apr: Azzam Abd el Rahim Fatahalla Qadi, Nablus

39) 25 Apr: Faik Sabri Salah Arar, Ras Atiya (Kalkilya)

40) 26 Apr: Amar Hussein Zakut, of Gaza, at Ketziot

41) 28 Apr: Kamal Salah Darwish Abu Zanat, Nablus

42) 1 May: Yusef A'li Abdallah Galan, Gaza

43) 1 May: Aahed Ahmed Muhammed Zeidan, Ramin (Tulkarem)

44) 3 May: Taysir Issa Assad Naasan, Mughayer (Ramallah)

45) 4 May: Muhammed Zaki Jibran, Jenin

46) 6 May: Hassan Ghanem Salim Hanidik, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

47) 13 May: Hassan Ali Salah Odeh, Thilth (Kalkilya)

48) 13 May: Hussam Tamim Sayid al Saka, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

49) 14 May: Ahmed Ibrahim Fakawi, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

50) 15 May: Aishah Zaki Halil Abu-Shawish, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

51) 24 May: Faraj Deib Ahmed Nasser, Jabalya (Gaza)

52) 27 May: Hussein Abd el Hamid Abu Odeh, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

53) 31 May: Khaled Mustafa Awad Harzallah, Yaabed (Jenin)

54) Jun: Mahmoud Slieman Wawi, Ramallah

55) 1 Jun: Musabah Khalil Issa Iki, Gaza

56) 6 Jun: Ziyad Abbas Sallah Abu-Ras, Nablus

57) 8 Jun: Mahmoud Ahmad Salah Suelha, Nablus

58) 8 Jun: Taleb Kamal Amin Yaamin, Nablus

59) 11 Jun: Samir Abd el Latif Hamdan Samara, Baka el Khatab (Kalkilya)

60) 15 Jun: Sayid Mahmoud Aashour Shehadeh, Sheikh Radwan (Gaza)

61) 15 Jun: Zuhadi Ahmed Taher Immam, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

62) 20 Jun: Hitler (Fahd) Fawzi Ibrahim Maadi, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

63) 20 Jun: Samir Muhammed Ali Antiz, of Jabalya (Gaza), at Ketziot

64) 21 Jun: Hassan Muhammed Bakar Bakar, Nablus

65) 23 Jun: Wail Juma'ah Sahlami, Gaza

66) 23 Jun: Muhammed Farej Yusuf Ali Abu Jadallah of Shatti, at Ketziot

67) 23 Jun: Ibrahim Muhammed Deib Fakya, Katana (Ramallah)

68) 25 Jun: Aadel Abd el Rahman Muhammed Lahaam, Nablus

69) 26 Jun: Sabah Taysir Yusuf Kanaan, Nablus

70) 27 Jun: Muhammed Abd el Hamid Jana, of Moughazi (Gaza), at Ketziot

71) 27 Jun: Ali Rashad Khijazi Kasaaf, of Nouseirat (Gaza), at Ketziot

72) 4 Jul: Halil Atta Ahmed Najar, Nablus

73) 5 Jul: Jamil Fares Hassan Kaddoumi, Nablus

74) 6 Jul: Hamid Mahmoud Daoud Shatiya, Kafr Salem (Nablus)

75) 6 Jul: Musa Subhi Debai, Shueifat (Jerusalem)

76) 7 Jul: Ahmed Rajah Mahmoud Yihye, Kafr Rai (Jenin)

77) 7 Jul: Ismaen Hussein Abd el Rahman el Harish, Yata (Hebron)

78) 8 Jul: Mustafa el Abd Mustafa Saad, Sejaiyeh (Gaza)

79) 12 Jul: Abdul Karim Muhammed Abdullah Abu el Tiyour, Rafah (Gaza)

80) 14 Jul: Mahmoud Muhammed Amaad, Rafah (Gaza)

81) 15 Jul: Muhammed Yusuf Abdallah Khader, Kalkilya

82) 16 Jul: Hosni Mahfouz Hussein Shahin, Gaza

83) 17 Jul: Razzek Abd el Razzek Rizzak Bairat, Taibeh

84) 24 Jul: Razzak Hassan Qassem Joundiyeh, Gaza

85) 24 Jul: Ahmed Hassan Daoud Hammad, Ziyabed (Tulkarem)

86) 26 Jul: Khaled Nayef Toufik Aabadin, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

87) 28 Jul: Walid Muhammed Mahmoud Baroud, Shatti (Gaza)

88) 29 Jul: Kamal Abd el Salim Muhammed Namnam, Shatti (Gaza)

89) 1 Aug: Jamil Muhammed Jamil Shehadeh Abu Warda, Jabalya (Gaza)

90) 5 Aug: Ziyad Abd el Muhammed Bana, of Sabra (Gaza), at Ketziot

91) 5 Aug: Ahmed Salim Ali Jeis, of Bureij (Gaza), at Ketziot

92) 6 Aug: Naji Joumaa Muhammed Abu Asi, Bani-Suheilah (Gaza)

93) 8 Aug: Suleiman Burak Muhammed Abu Hammad Jeroubil, Gaza

94) 11 Aug: Samir Nazi Ayoub Kamal, Nablus

95) 12 Aug: Jamal Muhammed Abdullah Khatib, Bidya (Kalkilya)

96) 12 Aug: Murashed Hussein Ahmed Kanira, Nablus

97) 13 Aug: Mustafa Muhammed Mustafa Dahrouj, Wadi Ghaza (Gaza)

98) 18 Aug: Abd el Rahim Abd el Latif Awad Jabbar, Kafr Lakif (Kakilya)

99) 19 Aug: Salah Suleiman Muhammed Shiekh el Eid, Rafah (Gaza)

100) 19 Aug: Gasser Sleiman Muhammad Krinawi, Gaza

101) 26 Aug: Issam Abd el Karim Darwish Abu Tiyam, Kalkilya

102) 29 Aug: Hussein Ahmed Hilal Awajneh Barhama, Jericho

103) 31 Aug: Bourham Izat Suleiman Badawi, Nablus

104) 1 Sep: Muhammed Sadek Hussein Harsha, Kafin (Tulkarem)

105) 1 Sep: Muhammed Nasser Hassan Boulboul, Tel Sultan (Rafah)

106) 2 Sep: Abd el Rahman Habis Jiyad Abu Shelouf, Rafah

107) 3 Sep: Riad Abbas Salem Nasser, Gaza

108) 5 Sep: Naim Farhi Ibrahim Ifanah, Shabourah (Rafah)

109) 7 Sep: Ahmed Izat Suleiman Amaran, Dir el Khatab (near Nablus)

110) 8 Sep: Naaman Mahmoud Ahmed Hilal, Rafah (Gaza)

111) 9 Sep: Mustafa Abdullah Yusuf Ramadan, Kafr Tal (near Nablus)

112) 9 Sep: Yusuf Muhammed Abd el Hadi Milhim, Kalkilya

113) 11 Sep: Rifat Muhammed Abd Hasnin, Daraj (Gaza)

114) 13 Sep: Jibara Muhammed Mahmoud Abu Taha, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

115) 22 Sep: Salah Muhammed Hilal Abd el Hadi, Kalkilya

116) 22 Sep: Said Ismael Salman al Jazar, Rafah (Gaza)

117) 24 Sep: Majid Mahmoud Abd Rabbo Nawaji, Rafah (Gaza)

118) 24 Sep: Aadel Joumeh Zarik Abu Shalouf, Rafah (Gaza)

119) 24 Sep: Sayad Zeid Suleiman Abu Moukhsan, Rafah (Gaza)

120) 25 Sep: Hani Amil Salfiti, Nablus

121) 28 Sep: Shehadeh Ahmed Khalil Abu Tir, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

122) 30 Sep: Salah Jadallah Musalem Kareh, Bani-Suheilah (Gaza)

123) 3 Oct: Hamid Zaki Hamis Barbakh, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

124) 4 Oct: Salah Issa Muhammed Jalaiteh, Jericho

125) 4 Oct: Yusuf Muhammed Yasin Dawik, Darej (Gaza)

126) 7 Oct: A'del Badr Badr, Ramallah

127) 12 Oct: Nuzhah Ibrahim Bakr Mabruka, Nablus

128) 13 Oct: Fatimah Sabitan Razek Shaar, Rafah (Gaza)

129) 15 Oct: Abd Rabbo Salim Abd el Karim Abu Amareh, Rafah (Gaza)

130) 20 Oct: Harb Uda Harb Issa, Bureij (Gaza)

131) 20 Oct: Taher Salah Taher Abu Salah, Yasminah (Nablus)

132) 22 Oct: Bassam Abd el Latif Salem Mansour, Kalil (near Nablus)

133) 24 Oct: Salah Rafik Hassan Abu el Waffa, Burkin (Jenin)

134) 25 Oct: Faiz Muhammed Abdullah Sahwil, Beit Hanoun (Gaza)

135) 26 Oct: Sussan Abd Al Magid Taleb Abu Al Hassin, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

136) 28 Oct: Rasmiyah Muhammad Abd Bana, Nablus

137) 31 Oct: Samiya Ahmad Muhammad Al-Kadi, Rafah (Gaza)

138) 31 Oct: Suriyah Ahmad Muhammad Al-Kadi, Rafah (Gaza)

139) 3 Nov: Na'ima Nasser Muhhammad Ga'arah, Nablus

140) 4 Nov: Ahmad Muhammad Ahmad Suleyman Al-Hainah, Gaza

141) 7 Nov: Nabil Ahmad A'aref Samhan, Balata (Nablus)

142) 8 Nov: A'atef Muhammad Manssur Al Akhras, Rafah (Gaza)

143) 11 Nov: Yusuf Muhamad Yusuf Filfil, Rafah (Gaza)

144) 11 Nov: Nahtaf Jamil Shehada, Rimal (Gaza)

145) 12 Nov: Abd Al Hamid Ahmad Nassar Tamizi, Idna (Hebron)

146) 17 Nov: Attiyah Ahmad Muhammad Najjar, Rafah (Gaza)

147) 22 Nov: Husayn Hamed Husayn A'qila, Bitonya (Ramallah)

148) 22 Nov: Muhammad Mustafa Said Nazal, Jenin

149) 23 Nov: Haniyyah Abd Al Rahim Sawissa, Nablus

150) 25 Nov: Muhammad Abd Al Fattah Salim Saud, Nablus

151) 28 Nov: Mara'b Ibrahim A'li Badr, Ramallah

152) 30 Nov: Maamun Ali Abd Al-Rahim Masri, Beit Iva (Bekaot)

153) 4 Dec: Mabruqa Ibrahim Barhum al Akra'a, Dir el Balah (Gaza)

154) 10 Dec: Nasser Yusef Mustafa Ziedan, Jenin

155) 14 Dec: Sa'adi Nasser Mahmoud Bakir, Kalkilya

156) 16 Dec: Khalil Muhammad Raduan Kara'im, Silwan

157) 17 Dec: Khaled Ibrahim Masoa'd Brahma, Nablus

158) 26 Dec: Gawad Hassan Mahmoud Tamizi, Hebron

159) 28 Dec: Rabih Faiz Ahmad Shtiyah, Kfar Salem (Bekaot)

160) 29 Dec: Ahmad Muhammad Abu-Shahma, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

161) 30 Dec: Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad Hamdan, Jelazoun (Ramallah)

162) 30 Dec: Masu'd Ibrahim Hamid Nadi, Nusseirat (Gaza)

1990

163) 5 Jan: Jihad Yusef Abd-al Massorwa, Tira

164) 5 Jan: Ayub Ibrahim Hassan Mansur, Tira

165) 8 Jan: Gafra Hamza Hassan Abu Labada, Rafah (Gaza)

166) 9 Jan: Eiman Abd Al Salam A'ish Qamim, Nusseirat (Gaza)

167) 12 Jan: Seif Al Din Sa'ad Al Din Darwish Qudsi, Bureij (Gaza)

168) 13 Jan: Na'im Muhammad Yusef Handuqa, Rimal (Gaza)

169) 17 Jan: Atiya Hadayeb Abd Al-Hadi Al-Warth, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

170) 19 Jan: Hamza Mahdi Muhammad Al-Fara'h, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

171) 21 Jan: Farhan Hassan Mahmoud Salahat, Bekaot

172) 21 Jan: A'del Faiez Ahmad Qaduha, Shueiba (Tulkarem)

173) 22 Jan: Hamad Muhammad Sa'ad Musa, Jenin

174) 22 Jan: Abdallah Galeb Abd Al Qader O'mar, Bitonya (Ramallah)

175) 25 Jan: Muhammad Ibrahim Ahmad Hamarsha, Ya'abed (Jenin)

176) 28 Jan: Ismail Abd A'li Abu-Yussuf, Khan Yunis (Gaza)

177) 30 Jan: A'tawa Abd Al-A'ziz Abd Al Hallak Al A'ziz, Rafah (Gaza)

178) 1 Feb: Wahid Abd Allah Rashid Abu-Kamash, Jamallah (Ramallah)

179) 3 Feb: Rafi'k Muhammad Ismail Shuhana, Thilth (Kalkilya)

180) 4 Feb: Ia'tidal Nazir Kalil Sha'ath, Khan Yunis

181) 4 Feb: Mahmoud Abd Al A'ziz Ahmad Abu Gazal, Khan Yunis

182) 5 Feb: Gamil Razq Muhammad Buyuk, Khan Yunis

183) 5 Feb: Intisar Buyuk, Khan Yunis

184) 8 Feb: Mahmoud Ahmad A'bd Allah Galak, Rimal (Gaza)

185) 13 Feb: A'bdallah Ahmad Hassan Harish, Ramallah

186) 15 Feb: Muhammad Mustafa Mahmoud Khatatba, Beit Furik (Bekaot)

187) 15 Feb: Sa'adi Ismail Mustafa Lidawi, Rafah

188) 17 Feb: Shahanaz Muhammad Muhammad Timraz, Rafah

189) 19 Feb: Husayn Muhammad Hasan Raduan, A'mari (Ramallah)

190) 22 Feb: Gawad Asa'd Khalil Shmalah, Sheikh A'jlun (Gaza)

191) 24 Feb: A'ahed Salem Haddad, Ramallah

192) 27 Feb: A'li Asa'd Hassan Nasasra, Beit Furik (Bekaot)

193) 3 Mar: Sa'adi Muhammad Abd Alfattah Mussalem, Bureij (Khan Yunis)

194) 3 Mar: Fahmi Sha'aban Ahmad Al-Hittl, Jabalya (Gaza)

195) 9 Mar: Ibrahim Hassan Muhammad Al-Batinjl, Rafah

196) 10 Mar: Ahmad A'li Hassan Abu-Leil, Bourqa (Bekaot)

197) 11 Mar: Abd Al Ma'ati Juma'a Salim Abu Mandil, Khan Yunis

198) 13 Mar: Fatma Abd Al-Kalek A'bd Abu Naqa', Nusirat (Khan Yunis)

199) 17 Mar: Mazan Yunis Musa Bishawi, Nablus

200) 18 Mar: Ibrahim Hassan A'li Sawan, Bethlehem

201) 21 Mar: Ahmad Khalil Muhammas Mussabah, Khan Yunis

202) 28 Mar: Yasser Sa'id Muhammad Asa'd, Tulkarem

203) 28 Mar: Samyah Husni Ibrahim Theim, Rafah

204) 28 Mar: Yasser Kazmuz, Tulkarem

205) 28 Mar: Sa'id Kazmuz (father of above), Tulkarem

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 23 and 35 of the
preliminary list**
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 3 April 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt commenting on the adoption on 22 March 1990 by the United States Senate of a non-binding resolution in which reference is made to the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 23 and 35 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre M. MOUSSA
Permanent Representative

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

** A/45/50.

ANNEX

The Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has noted with the utmost concern the resolution adopted by the United States Senate, and it would like to call attention to the following facts:

1. Any unilateral attempt to alter the legal status of East Jerusalem is incompatible with the most elementary principles of international law and is in clear violation of the provisions of the United Nations resolutions on the Middle East problem, in particular Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 465 (1980), which laid the foundation and set forth the principles for a peaceful settlement and which have been endorsed by the entire international community.

2. East Jerusalem is an integral part of the territory of the West Bank, occupied by Israel since 1967, and the Palestinians have lawful and historical rights that cannot be ignored.

3. Through its presidents and senior officials, the United States has on numerous occasions declared its total opposition to any unilateral action being taken by Israel to alter the status of East Jerusalem, on the grounds that it is occupied territory and is thus subject to the provisions of international law that deny the occupying Power any right to adopt measures to make any changes there.

4. A solution to the Middle East problem, including as it does the issue of the status of the City of Jerusalem, will not come about through the adoption of resolutions calling for recognition of a status that has no basis in law. Such action presents an obstacle that is of no help in solving the problem and only increases its complexity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs calls upon all international and regional parties concerned to advance the cause of peace in the Middle East to support the efforts being made to stimulate the peace process through dialogue and negotiations which will guarantee the rights of all parties and take account of all the problems of the region, so that peace may be achieved and stability restored in the Middle East in such a manner as to fulfil the hopes of its peoples for progress, development and prosperity.